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Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

No. 16,089 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

CRACK NAVAL AIR UNITS DOWN 39 ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPTING RAID ON RABAUL ON JAN. 6 AND 7

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Brilliant Achievements

87 BAGGED IN 6 DAYS

20 Per Cent of Foe Raiders Shot Down, Composite Results Show

Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 39 enemy planes, including seven probables, out of a formation of more than 270 attempting to raid Rabaul on the mornings of January 6 and 7, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday.

The loss on our side on the two days was four planes not yet returned, said the communique which follows;

"1. Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted and attacked about 40 enemy fighter planes that came attacking Rabaul on the morning of January 6 and shot down eight of them.

"Loss on our side:

Two planes not yet returned.

"2. Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 31 enemy planes (whereof seven unconfirmed), out of more than 230 enemy raiders which attempted to attack Rabaul on the morning of January 7.

"Loss on our side:

Two planes not yet returned."

The impressive victories scored by the Imperial Sea Eagles in the aerial battles in the Rabaul area on New Britain Island as have been announced by the Imperial Headquarters have brought the total of the enemy planes shot down to 87 in the short period of only six days since January 1.

The calendar of the enemy's attempts to attack Rabaul and the losses dealt to the enemy since the New Year up to January 7, according to the Imperial Headquarters' announcements follows:

	Number of invading foe planes	Enemy planes shot down	Our loss
January 1	70	9	0
" 2	40	10	3
" 3	30	11	2
" 4	22	18	3
" 6 ......ab.	40	8	2
" 7 ......ab.	230	31	2
Total ......ab.	432	87	12

Ratio of the enemy planes shot down is about 20 per cent.

Foe Attack Continues

In bad weather on the morning of January 6, 20 enemy P-38's and as many F4U's appeared over Rabaul. Japanese fighter plane units in a fierce engagement with the invading foe shot down seven P-38's and one F4U.

On the following morning, a large enemy formation of 230-odd machines attempted a raid on Rabaul. The enemy formation included 34 Consolidated B-24's, 50 North American B-25's, 50 TBF Grumman torpedo-bomber planes, 80 F4U Vought-Sikorski and F6F Grumman fighter planes and 20 P-38's.

Intercepting the enemy raiders, our fighter plane units in a spirited combat brought down 26 F4U's, three F6F's, one B-25, and one TBF, a total of 31.

The raid on January 7 was on the largest scale since November 2.

Since the arrival of the New Year, the enemy's air raid attempts against Rabaul have been increasing in frequency. Our Navy fighter plane units have invariably been giving spirited battle to the invading foe and scoring heavily.

CHINESE TO CELEBRATE

Nanking's Participation in War to Be Feted in F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, January 8.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the participation of the National Government of China in the War of Greater East Asia, lecture meetings will be held by Chinese residents in French Indo-China at Hanoi, Cholon, Hue and Pnompehn on the morning of January 9.

Representatives of French Indo-China's 600,000 Chinese residents will give speeches in celebration of the occasion.

Similar meetings will be held at Laokai and other towns of Yunnan and Kwangsi on the French Indo-China border.

Foe Reporter Admits Fight With Japanese In New Guinea Area

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The United States 6th Army which landed at Cape Gumbi came in contact with Japanese Forces at Cape Iris toward the end of last week, a United Press special correspondent on the New Guinea front reported yesterday. He added that on Bougainville Island, an anti-Axis scouting party engaged in a battle with a Japanese Unit east of the Torokina River.

NIPPON FORCES FOIL FOE'S RAIDS ON BUIN

American Marines Meeting Terrific Resistance in Cape Gloucester Area

Domei

RABAUL, January 8.—A total of 13 fighters and North American B-25 and Consolidated B-24 bombers came over in several raids against Japanese positions in the Buin area on Bougainville Island on Thursday morning. The Japanese Defense Forces fought the enemy planes and shot down one fighter. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC—On Wednesday afternoon two Consolidated B-24's came over the Kwajalein Lagoon and Ruot Island area in the Marshalls but subjected to the furious attack of Imperial Navy fighter units dropped their bombs into the water and fled in panic. Pursuing them for 60 miles the Japanese fighters, after several assaults, shot down one of them and damaged the other. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.

Terrific Resistance

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The American marines who recently landed at Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island are meeting terrific resistance in their attempt to move toward Borgen Bay, it is reported.

The most furious battle engagements since the enemy landing on Cape Gloucester is at present raging with both armies bringing into action heavy artillery, reports a United Press correspondent attached to General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in New Guinea. He added that the American marines are sending artillery and tank divisions to the front.

Meanwhile, MacArthur's Headquarters also reports furious Japanese resistance.

SELANGOR CLUB REFORMED

To Be Thrown Open to Local Inhabitants, Japanese

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, January 7.—The former Selangor Club, which catered exclusively to Europeans before the war, will be thrown open shortly to local inhabitants and also to Japanese residents, it was learned here today.

Japanese residents some time ago launched a campaign to form a Selangor Social Welfare Club and recently completed all necessary arrangements. Members, regardless of race or creed, will have equal access to all club facilities. Governor Shotaro Katayama will be the president of the club, while the committee will be composed of leading Japanese residents.

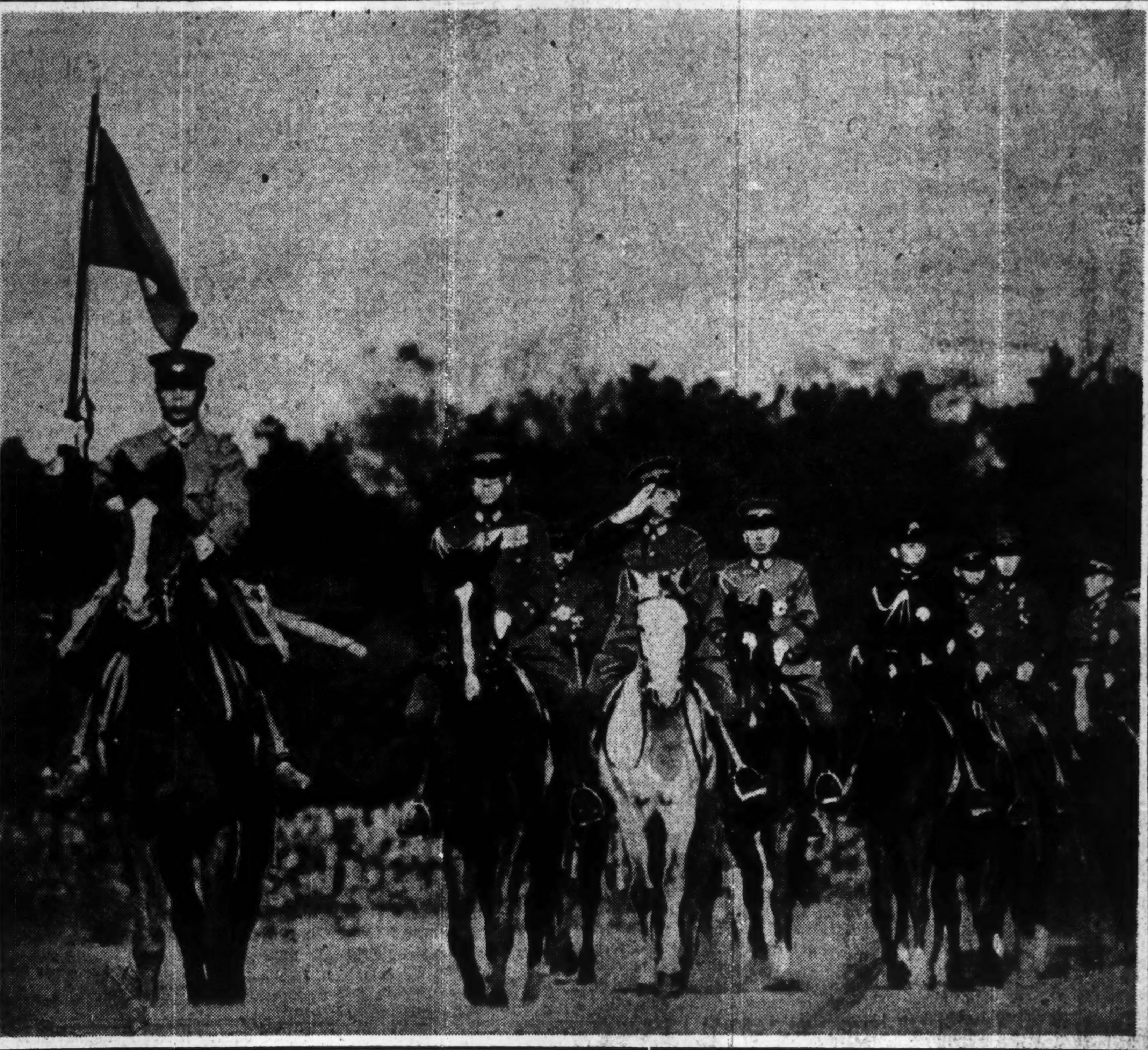
The dance hall and other large rooms in the club house have been converted into a dining room and gymnasium to help promote health and to create better understanding between the Japanese and the local inhabitants.

English Miners Strike

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—Coal miners numbering over 2500, at a coal mine in Nottinghamshire, England, went on strike today demanding a wage increase, a report reaching here disclosed.

His Majesty at Military Review



POLITICAL FRICTION MOUNTING IN BRITAIN

Lack of Definite Post-War Program Cause of Considerable Internal Dissension

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 7.—The utter lack of a definite post-war program on the part of the British Government is giving rise to political friction and internal dissension on the British home front, news dispatches received here from London indicate.

In reply to the general dissatisfaction expressed over the faltering attitude of the Government regarding the establishment of a post-war plan, Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons put forward the view that during such time as the country was prosecuting the war all such discussions as were liable to bring on internal dissension should be avoided and, consequently, there was no help for it if the determination of a Government post-war plan should be delayed. In this way Churchill sought to parry the attack but his parliamentary defense has been quite unpopular.

Accordingly, somewhat shifting his ground, the British Prime Minister in a customary speech at the Lord Mayor's luncheon in November showed a little more positive concern regarding post-war efforts. He also appointed Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, as Minister for Reconstruction, in an endeavor to display his eagerness to settle whatever causes of internal dispute there should exist. The political antagonism among the members of the Cabinet, however, is too deep-seated to permit of any such facile composition. Nor has the general trend of public opinion at home been definitely orientated. The fact is that the situation in regard to a post-war plan is no more than mere groping in the dark.

Lord Woolton was considered by the British public a great success as Minister of Food and enjoys considerable popularity both among the right and left wingers. It was believed to be a good piece of statesmanship in appointing him as Minister for Reconstruction inasmuch as it was calculated to ease the strained atmosphere within the Government; but his maiden speech in Parliament as Minister for Reconstruction tended to emphasize the

(Continued on Page 2)

Mussolini Bares Determination To Rebuild Italy in Interview

In First Talk Given Foreign Scribe, Duce Tells Ono Of Mainichi He Is Set to Reconstruct Country By Assimilating Japanese Spirit

Il Duce Mussolini, in the best of health and replete with fighting spirit, is inflexibly determined to rebuild Italy by assimilating the Japanese spirit to the full, reports Shichiro Ono, correspondent in Milan of the Mainichi, who was granted an exclusive interview by the Duce on December 23, the first interview the Italian leader gave to a foreign correspondent since the political upheaval. The interview took place at an undisclosed place in northern Italy (name withheld for military reasons).

An interesting account of the interview is given in Mr. Ono's dispatch dated December 23 from Milan, which has arrived late, having had to be relayed from Berlin. The account follows:

"The Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat called me up by military telephone on December 22 to tell me that the Duce would grant me and my family an interview. He asked me to come at once.

"Traversing the motor road with my ten-year-old son, I arrived at the appointed place at a certain point in northern Italy (name withheld for military reasons). At noon the following day, I called on the Duce at his official residence.

Headquarters Heavily Guarded

"Among a group of villages along the lake stood the Duce's headquarters, the political nerve center of the new Fascist Republic of Italy. His official residence was heavily guarded by Black Shirt men, Fuehrer Hitler's guards and German Storm troopers.

"At 12:40 p.m., the Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat came to greet me. 'You are the first correspondent to be interviewed since the political upheaval,' he told me as he led me to the entrance to the Duce's office. Since the spring of 1933, I had had eight interviews with the Duce before the atlas in the Venezzia Palace. The present interview was to be held in a totally different atmosphere. It had a different meaning, too.

"The Duce was standing. Walking up to me, he shook me by the hand with his big hands. The savior of the Italian race was hale and hearty. He was smiling. I had come expecting to find him worn out with cares and anxiety during 40 odd days of confinement since the political upheaval on July 25. The expectation was falsified instantly. He was in the best of health.

"'Mr. Shimoi's grandson has grown fast! (The Duce was referring to Harukichi Shimoi, my father-in-law.) Time does fly like an arrow. In the last World War, Mr. Shimoi and I both took up arms and fought. He is a grandfather today,' came from the great man.

"'It is no easy task for the oppressed races to attain their long-cherished ideal of justice. Seekers after easiness must be ousted from our camp. But Italy has committed a grave blunder. Men who had forgotten the simple lesson in Aesop's fable about a crow that was wheedled out of its food by a fox sold the honor of the Italian people.'

Determined to Rebuild

"The Duce went on: 'Destruction is easy and construction difficult. But come what may, I am determined, with the ardor that I had 22 years ago (at the time of the advance on Rome by the Black Shirts), to rebuild Italy. We must fight. It is through constant fighting that a race achieves advancement. Construction and fighting have been my motto. Today they are an integral part of my spiritual life.'

"In a solemn tone the Duce declared: 'Italy's future must be founded on a not material but spiritual basis. I mean to assimilate the Japanese spiritual education to the full.'"

"The Duce was, thus, coming to my point without my asking. Not to lose the chance, I ventured questions concerning plans for the building up of the new Republic. The Duce answered my questions with great frankness.

"There is a gentleman's agreement between the Duce and me, according to which I feel I am bound to regard this interview in the light of a private talk. When the interview was over, the chief of the secretariat talked for several hours with the Culture Minister. I think that the Duce will not object to my making indirect statements about the new policy which was sounded by me during the interview. What course will be shaped by new Italy? In a word, the first object of new Italy is to bring the war to a completely victorious end. Thus we see the Italian people con-

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINA'S WAR ENTRY IS HAILED BY IGUCHI

Nanking Took Right Step and Has Gained Full Independence, He Stresses

The Nanking Government took the right step when it entered the war on Japan's side because China now has gained the status of an independent State enjoying full sovereignty and equality, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in addressing Chinese correspondents on the eve of the first anniversary of China's entry into the war.

Mr. Iguchi's statement follows:

Today is the first anniversary of China's entry into the war—a day to be commemorated not only for the sake of the Republic of China alone, but also from the standpoint of the history of Greater East Asia as a whole.

There are two points which I wish to stress particularly in explaining why this day should be an occasion for commemoration.

Marks New Policy

First, from the standpoint of Japan. January 9, 1943, marked the beginning of Japan's new policy toward China. As it is well known, the fundamental aim of Japan's China policy has been to assist China in raising her international status and, at the same time, to establish a relationship of close collaboration and cooperation, thereby promoting the common prosperity and well-being of the two countries. In this respect there is no change in the new policy.

Before the War of Greater East Asia, American and British influence was rampant in China and those two countries resorted to every intringue to prevent Japan and China from collaborating. In order to meet this situation, Japan was forced on occasions to detour from her established path. China's misunderstanding of Japan originated primarily from these circumstances.

But once the War of Greater East Asia broke out and that sinister influence was expelled from China, it became possible for Japan to pursue her China policy freely in accordance with her own will without American and British interference. Japan's new China policy, as it is called, is nothing more than her traditional diplomacy based on justice erected on a new foundation untrammeled by American and Bri-

(Continued on Page 3)

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY REVIEWS CRACK ARMY LAND AND AIR UNITS IN ANNUAL FUNCTION AT YOYOGI

Chinese in Djakarta Give 450,000 Guilders To Build Warplanes

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 7.—The sum of 450,000 guilders have been collected to date for the Djakarta Warplane Donation campaign at present being carried out by the Djakarta Branch of the Overseas Chinese Association. At the close of the collection in early March, the sum donated is expected to far exceed 500,000 guilders. The contribution includes 600 guilders sent by Chinese school children solely through saving their pocket money for the purpose.

FREE INDIA REGIME MOVES INTO BURMA

Subhas Bose Arrives by Plane; Greeted by Ba Maw, Sawada; Makes Radio Speech

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN BURMA, January 8.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, unexpectedly arrived in Burma by air yesterday to announce the advance of his Government into Burma.

Mr. Bose was accompanied by A. M. Sahay, Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat, and Dr. Sri Swaminadhan Lakshmi, Director of the Women's Department of the Ram of Jhansi Regiment.

Welcoming the Indian leader were Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Dr. Ba Maw, Japanese Ambassador to Burma Renzo Sawada a host of Japanese and Burmese officials and civilians, and representatives of the Indian residents in Burma.

Following an inspection of the Indian National Army stationed in Burma, Mr. Bose called on Head of State Dr. Ba Maw at his official residence, and also on the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Burma.

Entering the temporary Government building, Mr. Bose announced the historic advance of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind into Burma.

He then delivered his first radio address from Burma to the people of India.

Then, in a press interview, Mr. Bose reiterated his determination to crush the United States and Britain.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Bose:

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind has advanced from Shonan into Burma. The advance marks a definite step toward the final stage of our fight to annihilate the Anglo-American forces in India and to liberate the people of India from Anglo-American fetters.

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind takes this occasion to express its deep gratitude to the Government of Burma and the Japanese military authorities for their magnanimous help."

Kawabe Greets Indians

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, January 8.—Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma area, today made the following comment:

"The Provisional Government of Free India, headed by Subhas Chandra Bose, has been welcomed to Burmese land, and the Indian National Army is arriving continuously. It is really heartening to learn of this stirring undertaking at the beginning of the year 2,064 of the Japanese Era, when the various Army Units in this area, along with the Burmese soldiers and people, are in ever higher spirits.

"On October 21 last year, as soon as Netaji Bose made a declaration about the establishment of a provisional government at Shonan, all the Indian people in various parts of Greater East Asia rushed to the standard of the government. The form of the government was

(Continued on Page 2)

Over 100,000 People, Including Axis Military Attaches Attend

DIRECTED BY DOIHARA

750 Planes Roar Past in Formation, Attesting to Nation's Fighting Power

In the August presence of His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo, the annual New Year's Military Review was held Saturday at the Yoyogi parade grounds with picked Army and Air Units participating and witnessed by more than a hundred thousand people.

Held in the midst of a grim war situation, there was more than the traditional significance attached to the review which impressed the spectators anew with the military might of the country that will lead to certain victory in the war.

The brilliant event was conducted under the direction of General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army.

It is with awe and trepidation to describe that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to review in person the participating units. Attired in the military service uniform and with the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite on His breast, the August Sovereign left the Imperial Palace in a motor car at 1 p.m. Permitted to share the tonneau of the Imperial car was Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma. In the informal Imperial cortege were high Imperial Household Department officials, including Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Kikuo Suzuki in charge of the Imperial cortege, and others. The Imperial cortege arrived at Yoyogi at 1:22 p.m., as the military band struck the national anthem Kimigayo. At the Imperial resting place His Imperial Majesty received in audience Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood.

Units Swing Into Position

Previous to the arrival of the Imperial cortege, the parade grounds were lined up with scores of thousands of land units stationed in Tokyo, students of the Military Academy and others. These units swung into position in a grand formation at an appointed time.

Respectfully awaiting the arrival of His Imperial Majesty were staff members and students of Army institutions and schools and military and civil officials who had been granted the honor of attending as well as the military attaches in Tokyo of the Axis nations including Lieutenant-General Wang Wei-pang of the National Government of China and Major-Generals Wolfgang von Gronau and Alfred Kretschmer, respectively German Air and Military Attaches, and others. Also respectfully attending were the assistant military attaches of the Axis nations, officers and men who had been wounded on the battlefields and who were now being nursed back to health, and wounded veterans now serving on the industrial front. A hundred and several score thousand people were assembled at the grounds.

Astride His favorite charger Hatsuyuki, His Imperial Majesty began to review the troops. Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood, Chief Aide-de-Camp Hasunuma, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, many other high military officers, military attaches of various Allied countries, and others followed His Imperial Majesty.

The military band led by Major Tsunemitsu Yamaguchi again solemnly struck the national anthem. The students of the Military Academy were the first to present arms. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to give a salute each time. All other participating units, including the armored and mechanized units, then were reviewed. General Doihara rode aside all through.

The review being over in 30 minutes, an impressive march-past demonstration started. With the "Wakazakura Butai", or young cherry unit, of the Military Academy in the van, the whole troops began

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINA ENTERED WAR ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

People Rendering Material and Moral Aid to Japan in Common Struggle

Domei

NANKING, January 8.—Tomorrow the people of China celebrate the first anniversary of the entrance of their country into the War of Greater East Asia.

Directly the War of Greater East Asia broke out, China declared to the world that it was to share the joys and sorrows of Japan. The days that followed saw the National Government leading the people in rendering material and moral assistance to Japan in its struggle with America and Britain.

The enthusiasm of the Chinese over cooperation with Japan in the war increased by perceptible degrees until they came to think seriously of participating in the war and thus have a share of the great work of liberating East Asia. This was a change that was in the nature of things if the general situation of the world and the position in which China found itself at the time were considered.

It was not long after the Hai Peng plane bearing President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government flew away over the East China Sea on December 19, 1942, that a thing happened which was to decide not only the future of Japan-China relations but also the fate of East Asia. It was in consequence of President Wang's visit to Japan that the participation of China in the War of Greater East Asia came to fruition.

The task President Wang found awaiting him when he was back from Japan was weightier but more cheerful than that he had to perform at the time of the return of the capital of China to Nanking. It was to make preparations necessary for China to go to war with America and Britain, which had been deadly foes to it for more than 100 years.

Then January 9, 1943 came and with it a proclamation by the National Government declaring war on America and Britain, which aroused the 1,000 million of East Asia.

The reasons for China's entry into the war were explained in the proclamation in the passages that follow:

"They intrigue with more and more freedom. They keep a jealous eye on the development of areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government. They instigate the Chungking element to commit acts of aggression and create trouble. In this way they stand in the way of progress of all sorts. But this is not all. They have turned Chungking into a base from which using their own planes they bomb Wuhan and Canton frequently, hurting the masses."

Motive in Joining War

The motive of China in joining the war was stated in terms that follow:

"Our people have realized that the only opportunity of making the principle of Greater Asia enunciated by the Father of the Country a concrete reality has come to them. They are now aware that the rehabilitation of the Republic of China, the construction of Greater East Asia, and the acquirement of justice and peace for the whole world depend entirely upon the issue of the war. Everything should be done to have the people perform thoroughly the great mission of this great age."

The excitement and emotion of the Chinese at the issuance of the declaration of war were great. The declaration of war read by President Wang before his fellow workers in the peace movement in the Legislative Yuan building and the great speech delivered by him at a national meeting on the day that China went to war with America and Britain were the key to open the future of the Chinese Republic. The realization of its desire to fight on the side of Japan against America and Britain put China on the broad road leading to an autonomous and independent China, another ideal cherished by the Chinese people. Hope would not have been before China struggling for autonomy and independence if the War of Greater East Asia, the war for the liberation of Greater East Asia, had not broken out, and it would have been left to China to continue groaning under the yoke of America and Britain.

Simultaneously with the entry of China into the war, Japan's new policy toward China went into effect. The Chinese people went wild with joy.

The relations between Japan and China had reverted to their proper state following the conclusion of the Japan-China Basic Treaty. But they were not completely satisfactory because of circumstances. The participation of China in the war provided an opportunity to adjust them. Japan was prompt to make public promises about returning the concessions and relinquishing the extraterritorial rights in China. These were questions which had ever been present to the minds of the Chinese for a long time. These promises on the part of Japan overjoyed the Chinese. The emotion of gratitude quickly turned into a resolution to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful termination.

Realize Real Enemies

For the first time the Chinese people realized keenly that the real enemies of their country were America and Britain and that they were to crush and destroy America and Britain if their country was to develop and prosper. It was borne in upon them that there was no better way to respond to Japan's new policy toward their country than by extending the political power of the National Government. The days that followed were marked by great efforts on the part of President Wang and other leaders of the National Government toward adjustment of China's domestic structure. By this time Japan's new policy toward China had been going on with great vigor. All special Japanese concessions in China were in the hands of the National Government at the time of the fourth anniversary of the return of the Chinese capital of Nanking. The transfer of the Shanghai International Settlement that took place in July changed the history of China. October saw the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact. The event is memorable for two reasons. In the first place it made possible a return of Japan-China relations to the state in which they ought to be. In the second it united Japan and China in resolution to make every sacrifice for a Greater East Asia. The spirit of the Japan-China Alliance Pact got embodied in the Joint Declaration that came out of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo in November.

The energies of the National Government are now directed toward the rehabilitation of China. There is no other way by which China can hope to practice the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. As President Wang put it, the work left by the Father of the Chinese Republic has now been brought to completion. The Chinese officials and people are now exerting themselves toward the extension of the fighting power of their country and the elimination of American and British thought from Chinese life, which is the first condition of the establishment of peace and order in China.

Over 2,000 Applications Received Last Year By Various Marriage Bureaus in Metropolis

Two thousand seven hundred and forty-two applications were received by the various marriage guidance offices in Tokyo during the period which ended in November last year, according to official statistics.

Forty-six per cent of the applicants are high school graduates, while 13 per cent were registered as graduates of technical schools.

It was also revealed that 825 meetings were arranged for the prospective brides and bridegrooms, or a yearly average of 70. The number of marriages resulting from the preliminary meetings was 354, or 40 per cent of the total number of initial interviews.

The average ages of the bridegrooms ranged from 26 to 27 years, while the brides were from 23 to 24 years old.

Since its inception on December 1 of last year, the Marriage Guidance Bureau of the Japan Women's Association has received an avalanche of applications at its Koishikawa office.

By the end of last year, 149 male and 154 female applicants for marriage had been registered, and with the opening of the office on January 3 after the New Year holidays fresh applications have been pouring into the bureau.

The average age of male applicants is 30, and they range from workers on the industrial front to the more intellectual strata of office workers and such.

It is interesting to note that would-be-grooms are in overwhelming majority.

The first wedding ceremonies of the happy couples united through the Bureau are scheduled to take place in the near future at the Marriage Hall in Hongo.

CIANO TRIAL ROUSES INTEREST IN ITALY

Former Italian Foreign Minister At Present Confined to Small Room at Verona

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—Count Galeazzo Ciano, formerly Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now awaiting trial on a charge of high treason in his prison at Verona, according to a D.N.B. dispatch received here today.

The people of Italy are awaiting with keen interest the judgment of the court which is to sit from tomorrow to try Count Ciano and other former members of the Fascist Grand Council who betrayed their Duce and the cause of their country to the enemy in an endeavor to seize the reins of government but who subsequently fell into the hands of the new Fascist Republican Government authorities.

At the Fascist Party Convention held during the middle part of November last year, the majority of those present demanded that Count Ciano should be put to death, but as the public trial was delayed week after week, the people's interest in the fate of the accused seemed to have flagged. With the court meeting tomorrow, however, lively interest has again come to be evinced.

Count Ciano is at present confined to a small room containing a bed, table, a few chairs, a wash stand and a locker. He is in an ordinary walking suit, but as he shaves only once or twice a week, he looked unkempt and untidy when he was recently seen.

The food is said to be carefully selected but frugal. He is almost entirely forbidden to see any one and about the only visitors are the examining judge and the counsel for the defense.

As soon as the trial of Count Ciano ends, other members of the former Fascist Grand Council are to be tried. Among the 19 members who voted for the dismissal of the Duce on July 25, Gino Palestti, former Agriculture Minister; Tullio Cianetti, former Minister of Corporations; Ballera, former chairman of the Industrial Council; Field-Marshal Marinelli di Bonno, former commander of the Italian People's Army; and another have been apprehended.

The sentence on Count Ciano is expected to be passed in two or three days after the opening of the public trial.

MILITARY COUNCIL SLATED BY FOE ON PACIFIC COAST

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The military council which is scheduled to open today on the U.S. Pacific coast is viewed here as a meeting to discuss plans for the contemplated counter-offensive on Japan, according to a dispatch from Los Angeles.

It is also reported that Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander in Chief of the United States fleet in the South Pacific, recently returned to the United States to attend the meeting.

Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Commander in Chief of the United States Army Air Force, other military leaders and representatives are also expected to attend the meeting.

Admiral Halsey today met the press for the first time and issued insolent and bombastic statements concerning the future of the war against Japan. It is recalled that he made similar boasts about the same time last year to the effect that within 1943 Japan would be annihilated.

YOUTH SOCIETY IN BURMA BACKS JOINT DECLARATION

Domei

RANGOON, January 7.—The Songhas Society, a leading youth's association in Burma, held a general meeting today under the chairmanship of Yatanapon U Zagara and adopted a resolution to undertake thorough measures to have the people fully understand the five principles of the Joint Declaration which were adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

The resolution, which was telegraphed to monasteries and village associations throughout the country, follows:

"The Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, made clear that through intimate cooperation of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, the maximum development of a country can be attained. At the same time it lays a firm foundation for the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Moreover, the Joint Declaration has created a new outlook which would enable mankind to set up a structure for everlasting peace and prosperity."

It is recalled that since the return of Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Dr. Ba Maw from Tokyo, where he attended the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, mass meetings have been held by the local inhabitants. Also, through the medium of the radio, newspapers and other propaganda organs, the Government has been endeavoring to permeate the aims of the Joint Declaration.

Meanwhile, the Dobama Sinyetha and the Women's National Service Corps held special general meetings and passed a joint resolution.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO IS ACTIVE

Oumansky Surmised Will Make Moves to Bolster Ties With Latin American States

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, January 6.—Constantine P. Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, has recently been engaged in brisk activity, according to information received here. It is rumored that he is expected shortly to explain the Soviet-Polish border problem before the Mexican Congress. It is also surmised that he will make moves to strengthen friendly ties with Mexico, Colombia, Cuba and Uruguay and through them to establish relations with their neighbors with which the Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations as yet.

According to information from London, the German fleet has recently intensified its operations. The convoys of the United States are said to be, amusingly enough, imitating Japanese naval tactics.

The same source says that The Economist warns: "The total amount of British short-term debts, domestic and foreign, is estimated at more than £1,000,000,000 and is tending to increase. They include £500,000,000 for India, £160,000,000 for Canada, £120,000,000 for Eire, £60,000,000 for Malacca, £70,000,000 for Egypt and £120,000,000 for Australia, which is a most serious situation."

A report from New York indicates that the problems of the most urgent nature calling for the quickest solution by the United States Government just now are agricultural subsidies, raising of the price of gasoline, increased taxation, franchise for soldiers and sailors for the presidential election, post-war economic recovery and the like. Especially the question of securing new sources of revenue and that of fixing the prices of foodstuffs are considered the most urgent for checking inflation. The Democrats are said to be likely to propose some plan of compromise for the sake of assuring the election of President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

According to the same sources, the United States Government has given out the 1943 grain crop statistics. They indicate a marked decrease compared with the data for the previous year. For instance, the wheat crop amounted to 835,000,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 18 per cent; corn 2,985,000,000 bushels, a decrease of six per cent; barely 333,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 28 per cent and oats 33,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 72 per cent. Agricultural experts are saying that the total decrease in the harvest of cereals is 16,000,000 tons and that of fodder and grazing grass 12,000,000 tons. In order to cover the deficit, at least 14,000,000 tons of cereals and grass will have to be imported, besides a large amount of wheat for the manufacture of alcohol to make synthetic rubber. The situation is unquestionably grave, according to these experts.

Finally the same source says that the weekly newspaper Time reports that the greater part of the American officers and men on the Italian front is said to be already suffering from home-sickness.

U.S. BUILDS 65 CARRIERS

Forrestal Claims All Were Constructed During 1943

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—James V. Forrestal, United States Under-Secretary of the Navy, today boasted about the shipbuilding industry in the United States, according to New York dispatches.

"The United States Navy Department built 65 aircraft carriers of all sorts during 1943," Forrestal said.

"There are three aircraft carriers which have existed since the days before Pearl Harbor. Their addition will make the air force of the American navy the biggest in the world.

"Details of the newly built 65 aircraft carriers are: six are of the 27,000-ton Essex type; nine 10,000-ton class small-sized type, converted from cruisers, and 50 aircraft carriers for use in convoying.

"The vessels for fighting purposes which were built during 1943 aggregated 1,600,000 tons. This is nearly two times the tonnage owned by the United States at the time of the outbreak of war, and three times as large as the tonnage built during 1942."

Political Friction Mounting in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

economic difficulties confronting Britain.

Of the eight members of the War Cabinet, three are Conservatives, three Laborites and two non-partisans but the individual pressure of Prime Minister Churchill is paramount, Major Clement R. Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister, having been reduced to a mere instrument of Churchill's for manipulating the Laborites.

Of the two non-partisans, Lord Woolton has little coloring but Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is deeply dyed with the Conservative stain, so that the War Cabinet as a whole is undeniably inclined markedly toward the Conservative wing. It is thought that the general non-confidence in these Conservatives has been engendered by the belief that the delay in the formulation of a post-war plan is due to the Conservative pressure on the War Cabinet. The party as a whole is also forfeiting the confidence of the people on account of the incompetency of the Conservative members of the Cabinet.

Already Parliament is definitely divided between those who advocate State controls as the principle for the execution of the post-war reconstruction program and those defending the freedom of private enterprise. Outside Parliament, such popular newspapers as the Daily Mail and the Daily Express have already launched outpost fighting against bureaucratic controls and the left wing has also joined the fray. When the issue reaches a decisive stage the clash is expected to develop into a intense and furious affair. Prime Minister Churchill is slowly being swayed by public opinion. It is considered problematical, however, how far he has revised his views personally. While the Times in its editorial once declared that Churchill was not merely the leader of a party but leader of the entire nation, so that whatever post-war problems there should be pending be settled by a coalition Cabinet headed by him, left wingers are expressing the view that as the war is drawing near its end Churchill is gradually relapsing into his proper nature as a Conservative.

Sir William Beveridge, author of the Beveridge Plan, recently expressed a view opposing the formation of a coalition Cabinet after the war. Even if he did not mean directly to attack the Prime Minister, it was obvious that he meant to convey his non-confidence in the existing Cabinet. Although Churchill still enjoys considerable popularity, there can be no doubt that this popularity would be no little affected by such criticisms from men of the caliber of Sir William Beveridge. It is foreseen that Churchill would thereafter be confronted with severe difficulties over domestic issues.

The feeling among the people in regard to the political situation, so far as it can be gauged from a recent Gallup poll, is that 48 per cent of them are opposed to a post-war continuation of the coalition Cabinet. Of this number only about one-third desire a solely Labor Cabinet. Forty-one per cent are in favor of a coalition Cabinet and most of them are supporters of Churchill and the Conservative Party. Thus, also the Conservatives do not command the absolute majority, they are still powerful and this power is largely owing to the personal popularity of Churchill.

In the recent by-elections at Darwen, Lancashire, despite the fact that the Government candidates, who were all Conservatives, enjoyed the powerful support of the party and the personal recommendations of the Prime Minister, they received only a thin support of Liberals and won by a narrow margin of only 70 votes in a contest with the Opposition, (though the opposition candidate himself professed as a supporter of Churchill so far as the prosecution of the war was concerned), whose post-war policies are of a radical nature.

This attracted much attention as indicating the recent trend of the popular mind. Such symptoms indicate that the people have grown weary of a coalition Cabinet but cannot repose confidence in either of the two major parties. They are far more interested in neutral and socialistic candidates with radical views. This coincides with what one may gauge from the tone of the press.

Finally, as regards the new Cabinet system, details as to the duties of Lord Woolton are not available as yet but the Minister for Reconstruction apparently has only a small number of subordinates. He is not concerning himself with the actual affairs of administration but with the coordination and adjustments of the postwar plans of the Health, Food, Agriculture and other Offices and supervision of the manner in which these Ministries enforce the plans when they are adopted. His functions, thus, resemble those of Churchill as Minister for Defense and Lyttleton as Minister of Production. This Cabinet system of placing a small number of Ministers over the various administrative Ministers for the general coordination and supervision of the planning and execution of national policies in various fields is being praised by the Times, the Economist and other vehicles of opinion as a new tendency making for efficiency.

Although the British Government does not seem to have adopted such a system for the Cabinet as a whole, it is noteworthy as reflecting the trend of public opinion which has caused such a form to be framed in fields which are likely hereafter to grow to be the most important.

HIS MAJESTY REVIEWS TROOPS

(Continued from Page 1)

their movement one after another marching past His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo who was on horseback in front of the Imperial stand. Mechanized and armored units also marched past His Imperial Majesty with roaring sounds.

Planes Fly Overhead

It was at this time that a large formation of 750 Army planes consisting of fighters and bombers came flying over the grounds in response to the pageant unfolded by the land units. The Air Unit was commanded by Lieutenant-General Katsuzo Matsuoka. There followed a grand aerial march-past participated by Donryu, Shoki and Shinshitei planes.

The auspicious and impressive event came to a close at 2:45 p.m. His Imperial Majesty left the grounds at 2:50 p.m. and returned to the Palace at 3:11 p.m.

The Tank Units which took part in the New Year Military Review will stage a large-scale street procession in Tokyo for four hours beginning from 9 a.m. today. Under the command of Colonel Shizuo Saegi of the Army Cavalry School, the first unit will leave the Yoyogi parade grounds through Shibuya-guchi and proceed to Midori-cho by way of Dogenzaka, Nakameguro, Gotanda, Shinagawa, Hamamatsu-cho, Shimbashi, Ginza, Tsukiji, Sakurabashi, and others. The second unit under the command of Colonel Tetsuto Matsuda of the Chiba Army Tank School will leave the grounds through Sanya-guchi and reach Midori-cho via Shinjuku, Totsuka, Waseda, Omagari, Dentsu-in, Hongo-sanchome, and other streets. The third unit under the command of Colonel Kiyoshi Yasukari will depart from the grounds through Shibuya-guchi toward Midori-cho through Aoyama-rokuchome, Roppongi, Sakuradamon, Ginza-yonchome, Sudacho and Iwamoto-cho.

Swiss Down U.S. Bomber

Domei

ZURICH, January 7.—Swiss fighter planes shot down an American Liberator bomber over Switzerland this afternoon, the Swiss Government announced today.

Free India Regime Moves Into Burma

(Continued from Page 1)

speedily perfected. The authority and force of the Indian National Army were quickly enhanced. Everything now is ready for the development of the structure enabling the army to advance into India.

"The Indian independence movement has now made a turn and it may be said that a stage has been reached where those in the movement are to act. I see no need of stressing the profoundness of the shock which has been given to Britain and America by the turn of events.

"The joy of the mass of awakened Indian people is beyond imagination. There is not the slightest doubt that patriots in India will come forward in response to this.

"Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State of Burma, in the present early stage of the national founding is preoccupied with State affairs and is busy with perfecting various structures. Despite this pressure of work, however, Dr. Ba Maw at the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations gave enthusiastic support to India and expressed himself in welcome of the advance of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. The Burmese people, at the same time, expressed themselves ready to give every cooperation to India. Natural as all this is on the part of a nation which takes part in our common war against the Anglo-Americans, it is highly heartening to us.

"What the Provisional Government of Azad Hind desires is to liberate its fatherland from the three-century-old British oppression and, at the same time, to prevent it from domination by the United States.

"Without the liberation of India, the independence of Burma cannot be complete. The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma mean to blast the enemy's general counter-offensive, drive away the dark clouds over Arakan and cooperate in the forward march of the Indian National Army to the end that the independence of India may be attained speedily. It is our sincere hope that the day is near when the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will march across Chittagong, Calcutta and other places and, as the de jure Government of India, hoist the flag of independence aloft in Delhi."

Greater Balik Papan Planned

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, January 7.—Plans for enlarging the city of Balik Papan, South Borneo, into a Greater Balik Papan, is under way. On New Year's Day, the names of the streets were changed into Japanese, some being called, "Funami-dori," and "Tokiwa-dori." The name of "Benten-dori" was taken from the old name of "Benten" which means "white" in the native dialect.

RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIA STILL WITHHELD BY U.S.

Hull Asserts Outside Forces Responsible for Recent Revolution

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Still maintaining an attitude of non-recognition of the new Bolivian Government, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a press conference made an insolent one-sided comment. He is said to have made, in substance, the following statement:

"The question of recognizing the new Bolivian Government is being closely studied by various nations in the Americas resulting in the exchange of information among the countries concerned regarding the true cause of the revolution. When more details are forthcoming the countries will no doubt arrive at their own conclusions. According to information available so far, the Bolivian revolution was caused by forces other than those within the country, particularly by those intending to weaken the defense of the Americas."

Mussolini's Firm Stand Is Given in Interview

(Continued from Page 1)

centrating their energies on the organization of a national defense army which is necessary for the establishment of the war structure. The second object is to stabilize and guarantee the living of the people. The third object is to reduce commodity prices as a whole through keeping down individual incomes. The move is to come when the second object is achieved as quickly as possible. The fourth object is to start rehabilitation works and new construction undertakings when the domestic conditions are stabilized, and at the same time enforce measures for the restoration and strengthening of heavy and light industries.

"Toward the close of the private talk the writer asked Il Duce whether he had any message to send to the Japanese people.

"In answer he said the following:

"'Under the conditions, no matter how difficult they were, I have not forgotten to admire the greatness of Japan, its spiritual toughness, and its sweetness of mind. I think that I will have my life in the future enriched by thinking of Japan at all times. The eventful year of 1943 is going to pass. I have a conviction that the year 1944 is sure to bring a brilliant light to the common camp of the Tripartite Alliance.'

"At our parting, the Duce embraced the writer closely. Then leading my son by the hand, he showed my way to the door."

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Correction

The evening edition of the Nippon Times on Friday reported the strength of the "National Liberation Army" and the "Partisan Army" as about 2,500,000. The figure should read "about 250,000."

FUNERAL RITES HELD FOR AUGUST JUNKER

Solemn Service Held at Catholic Church, Attended By Many Notables

With the rendering of the Requiem by the church choir, the last rites for the late Professor August Junker was held at 11 a.m. Saturday at the Catholic Church in Sekiguchi-dai-machi, Koishikawa.

Following the Requiem, eulogies were read by Dr. Erich Boltze, representing German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Kajo Norisugi, principal of the Uyeno Music Academy, Mr. Fukui, principal of the Musashino Academy of Music, Professor Fellmer of the Uyeno Music Academy on behalf of the German musicians in Japan, and Koscak Yamada presenting the Japan Music Culture Association. In all these eulogies, special emphasis was laid on the great efforts made by the late Professor toward strengthening the ties between Germany and Japan.

As a final tribute to their late friend and mentor, the Musashino Music School mixed choir rendered two selections from Brahms which had been special favorites of Professor Junker.

Among those who attended the service were members of the German Embassy in Tokyo, professors and pupils of both the Uyeno and Musashino Music schools, and representatives from the Army and Navy, many being former pupils of Professor Junker.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Ayako Iwakura and Mrs. Marion Kaiser, Professor Junker's third daughter, Mrs. Erna Moerch, being in Germany.

The officiating clergyman was Father Michel of Jochi University, an old friend of Professor Junker.

The late Professor Junker was born in Stolberg, near Aachen, in the beautiful Rhineland district, on February 8, 1868. From his birth his grandmother took a particular interest in him. It was she who saw that his innate love of music should be carefully fostered, and therefore at the age of five he began his first violin lessons. Later he studied at the Cologne Conservatory and also at the Berlin Music Academy, where Joachim, that high priest of the violin, reigned amidst all the veneration due to him.

After a great deal of travelling in connection with his musical activities which took him to practically every corner of the globe, Professor Junker came to Japan almost half a century ago for the purpose of paying a long-contemplated visit to some friends who at that time lived in Yokohama. His stay was prolonged from week to week, and in the meanwhile he had become a central figure in the musical circle of that seaport town.

Finally he decided to teach at the Uyeno Academy of Music, in Tokyo, and there he taught practically every branch of music, as Western music was scarcely known in this country at that time. Both the Imperial Court Orchestra and the Imperial Navy Band owe much to Professor Junker, not only in the matter of organization and technique but in the matter of a wider musical education, that is, familiarity with the great composers and the proper rendition of their compositions.

Professor Junker was also instrumental in sending several Japanese students to Germany for a further study of music. He was one of the first to found a symphony orchestra in this country. Lately, he was connected with the Musashino Academy of Music, Tokyo.

Apart from his close association with such people as Joachim, von Bülow, Brahms, Dvorak, Paderewski and many others, which deeply imbued him with all that is best in music, his unbounded admiration for J. S. Bach was almost akin to reverence.

Professor Junker was not only a fine player on the violin, but a viola player of no mean talent; as an accompanist on the piano, he was most sympathetic. But he will be remembered chiefly as an all-round musician and conductor of classical numbers, especially those of Brahms' orchestral works. He embodied all that is best in German culture. Although he was one of the representatives of the old German school, his musical taste was unusually wide and his musical judgment always unimpeachably fair and just. His genial personality will be remembered by all his friends.

His long musical career naturally abounded with many episodes which he used to recount in the style of a skilled raconteur. His former pupils and friends all over the globe will regret his passing, though he used to say jokingly that "more than 70 years of violin-playing rather got on his nerves." It was found in the morning that his last musical recreation was Brahms' Fourth Symphony in E minor, which lay near him on his bed. Professor Junker's death is a loss to the world of one with an ever-present consciousness of the high purpose of his art.

Last Rites for Junker

The Catholic Church at Sekiguchidai-machi, Koishikawa, was the scene of last rites for the late August Junker, German musician, who devoted half a century of his service for the promotion of German-Japanese amity through music.

China's War Entry Is Hailed by Iguchi

(Continued from Page 1)

tish influence. It was January 9, 1943, the day of China's entry into the war, when the vigorous development of Japan's traditional policy began.

On that day, Japan concluded an agreement with China to relinquish extraterritorial rights and to retrocede concessions and the Peking Legation Quarter. In the year since then, Japan has steadily pursued her new policy in accordance with her established aim. With the conclusion of a Pact of Alliance between our two countries in October last, Japan's new policy reached its point of culmination.

It is my desire to call the attention of people to the historical significance of that pact. In the Pact of Alliance and the Protocol annexed thereto, Japan and China solemnly agreed to respect unconditionally each other's sovereignty and territory, to cooperate for the construction of Greater East Asia, to collaborate economically on the basis of reciprocity and to withdraw Japanese Forces from China after the termination of the war, and thus established the foundation of China's unification and of her development as a modern independent state. As emphasized by President Wang Ching-wei at that time, a new era was born not only in the relations between Japan and China but in East Asia.

Lofty Principles Adopted

In November the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was convened and the fundamental principles for the construction of the Greater East Asian Sphere of Common Prosperity were adopted by the one billion peoples of East Asia, marking a glorious dawn for all the countries and peoples of this region. The fundamental spirit of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations, it must be pointed out, had already been concretely expressed in the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China.

Second, from the standpoint of China, China's entry into the war is a proof of her thorough consciousness of the destiny of East Asia. The destiny of East Asia is one. Should China remain a semi-colony of the United States and Britain, Japan could not prosper alone, and should Japan be defeated in the war, China could not maintain her integrity. The destiny of our two countries is bound as one by history and geography.

Japan's new China policy is founded upon the recognition of this fundamental fact. The source of the Greater Asia doctrine of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic, also is to be found in the recognition of this fact. Even before China's entry into the war, the Nanking Government, the true and legitimate successor of Dr. Sun, recognized this reality in Sino-Japanese relations. It was because of this that President Wang Ching-wei, upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, advocated sharing joys and sorrows with Japan and set the way toward which China should advance.

However, so long as China remained in a neutral position it was not possible to give life and meaning to the consciousness of our common destiny. It was apt to give rise to the illusion that the War of Greater East Asia was a war only between Japan and the United States and Britain. The fact is, on the contrary, that Japan and China are in relationship of sharing life and death, that should Japan be defeated by the United States and Britain, China could not escape ruin and that China's development and prosperity are premised upon Japan's victory in the war. Thus, the War of Greater East Asia is a war for the sake of China as well.

China's entry into the war bespeaks her thorough consciousness of this fact and the extent to which the Greater Asia Doctrine is permeating throughout China. The proof that entry into the war was China's rightful path is to be found in the fact that after reaping a rich harvest in the last year she has been liberated from the shackles of the unequal treaties and that she now stands as a completely independent state enjoying full sovereignty and equality.

MORE INDIANS VOLUNTEER

Imminence of Bose's March to Delhi Proves Inspiration

Domei

SHONAN, January 7.—With the advent of the New Year, added impetus has been given to the Indian Independence Movement and hundreds of people are flocking daily to the premises of the local branch of the League to enlist in the Azad Hind Army.

The second group of volunteers to receive training here is now being recruited with applications far exceeding the required number.

The general secretary of the League stated that the marked increase in the number of people volunteering for training can be attributed to the imminence of Subhas Chandra Bose's march into Delhi.

ECONOMIC BANK TO REOPEN

Laurel Orders Step to Boost P. I. Development

Domei

MANILA, January 7.—In order to facilitate the agricultural and industrial development of the country, President Jose P. Laurel today authorized the reopening of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank which has been closed since the Japanese occupation of the Philippines two years ago.

In the latter part of 1943, the Bank was authorized by the former Japanese military administration to collect standing credits, but not to issue loans. With the resumption of normal operations by the bank, it is expected that the Islands' financial structure will be further strengthened.

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Fortune Analyzes Trends of Major Social Problems Within Nation

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, January 6.—The United States is facing a period of major social crises, writes the American monthly magazine Fortune. The masses, the journal declares, are becoming more and more convinced that the principle of equal distribution of war burdens is a great swindle and that the government is not independent but a body of enterprising people in high finance. The American workers are, therefore, planning to form a Labor Party in opposition to the two capitalist groups. This situation, Fortune stresses, is proof of the doubtful quality of the regime.

The American public had never been questioned clearly and openly, as had been the case in European countries, whether they wanted peace or war. The Americans had been led into the war step by step. The Japanese blow a Pearl Harbor only served to step by step. The Japanese blow at Pearl Harbor only served to legalize it for till then the American public had not been menaced geographically.

Hysterical press reports and false air raid alarms, Fortune points out, were circulated to create a threatened atmosphere. They were designed to create the impression that the enemy was coming through the windows in the form of air raids, through the doors in the form of an amphibian invasion and even through the floor by the so-called fifth column. However the U.S. public soon woke up and are now not so gullible as before.

The increased criticism, voiced by the average American, was aimed chiefly at the loss of life involved and to the growing sacrifices. The internal and international political consequences of the war also came in for their share of bitter comment. The gradually increasing war burdens, the journal emphasized, were not consolidating the national unity and social peace but were destroying them.

The fact that President Roosevelt quite openly broke the old pact with the workers and took the side of the industrialists and meddled in foreign political quarrels such as the Darlan and Badoglio issues, likewise caused indignation among the workers. The liberal American workers were therefore, demanding firstly, the resignation of the workers' Representatives from the War Labor Board; secondly, the revocation of the promise not to strike; and thirdly, the establishment of an independent Labor Porty.

In the meantime, however, other labor leaders such as Phillip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor were all making efforts to lead the workers back to President Roosevelt. For Roosevelt knows very well that without the workers' support he might risk defeat at the coming presidential elections.

The American workers, the periodical points out, were however not consciously demanding socialism. For the present they only know that they had what they did not want, namely a state system in which unemployment alternated every 25 years with an apocalyptic world war.

In conclusion, Fortune states, the American workers were not confident of the future but were expecting a still more catastrophic depression than the one experienced after the first World War. This amazing lack of confidence in the future meant that the American workers were losing their faith in capitalism which had proved unable to guarantee uninterrupted employment, prosperity or peace.

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Grace and Courtesy In Japan

(Continued From Page 4)

may regard this as idol-worship, but the use of symbols which I mention is nothing so low and vitiating.

As mentioned above, the Japanese people are not satisfied with mere objective description or a detailed reproduction as in a photographic print. Rather the approach is a solid delineation. It is not, however, merely mechanical and dialectic—it goes further inward to the object which rationality alone cannot adequately explain. From the sensual one finally arrives at intuition. The sensual and intuition are not separate functions but are closely correlated, the first leading logically to the latter. The reciprocal relation is like that of the mind and the body. Unless the rational element is consummate in detail, the intuition cannot be pure and genuine. It is natural then that Japanese spirit can not be defined by rationality alone. On the other hand it is erroneous to assume that it thereby rejects the rational, nor can it be defined merely as an intuition. The two elements, rationality and intuition, are inseparably associated. Japan's culture is a happy combination of these two essential elements.

FIVE LARGE DINING HALLS SET FOR TOKYO LABORERS

Will Be Able to Provide Meals For 15,000 Daily: To Be Ready by April

Plans for the construction of five large dining halls for Tokyo's laborers are now under way, according to the Asahi. It was also revealed that an expenditure of ¥1,170,000 will be spent on the project, which is being studied by the Metropolitan Assembly now in session.

The dining halls will be ready by April and each will be able to accommodate 1,000 people at a time and provide meals for 3,000 daily. Thus, the five halls will be able to supply meals for 15,000 laborers every day.

It is understood that at these dining halls, breakfast will cost 20 sen, lunch 25 sen and supper 25 sen.

Java to Reclaim Land

Domei

DJAKARTA January 7.—Authorities in the Lebak District in Banteng Province have decided to reclaim 250 hectares of undeveloped land fit for the cultivation of foodstuffs. The committees for the increase of agricultural output will be established in every village in the district. Meanwhile the agricultural Section of the District Government is planning to start the cultivation of cotton in some 1,000 hectares early in February.

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PATRIOTIC JAVANESE FORM DEFENSE UNIT

Native Officers and Men All Eager to Guard Their Own Land

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 7.—To "defend their country with their own hands and blood," the Volunteer Defense Army of Java was organized at the end of December last to mark the commencement of the activities of all patriotic Javanese.

It was a letter sent on September 7 by an unknown youth to the Japanese authorities urging the necessity of organizing defense corps composed of Javanese youths. This letter was followed by several thousand others expressing more or less the same opinion. The writers of these letters included scholars, business men, students, old and young men and even girls from throughout the country. Many of them were written in their own blood signifying their resolve to fight in defense of their beloved country.

The earnest wishes of the native people were finally answered on October 3 when the Japanese authorities announced their decision to invite the native people to serve as officers and other responsible members of the Volunteer Defense Army of Java. The response was immediate and included trained members of the young mens corps, civilian anti-air raid bodies, officials, physicians, engineers and higher employes of commercial firms. Their enthusiasm caused embarrassment in various quarters when employers found they could not very well dispense with their services. Applications for enrolment as soldiers was started in November. The Japanese authorities in various parts of the country were simply flooded with applications and the authorities experienced great difficulty in persuading the surplus applicants to await another opportunity. Ten to twenty times the number required applied for enlistment.

The Volunteer Defense Army of Java is organized similarly to the Imperial Army and consists of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. The only difference being that in the case of the former, no educational qualifications are required whether they apply as officers or privates. The volunteer force is organized by the respective states, the officers being selected from among the youths who have the necessary ability to control their subordinates and who possess a strong will.

A remarkable point is that the native officers and men are entitled to practically the same amount of pay as the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Army, and this fact has gone far in strengthening the confidence of the native people in the fair policy of the Imperial Army. The native officers and men, after finishing their training, will be detailed for various defense duties within the country.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyorubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1944

Anniversary of China's Entry Into the War

Greeting today the first anniversary of the declaration of war against the United States and Britain by the National Government of China, Japan is gratified indeed to note that China during the past year has shouldered powerfully its responsibilities in the war against the common foe and has contributed magnificently to the joint war effort. Japan is extremely happy to find that her ally China, driving now into the second year since its entry into the war, is determined more than ever before to carry through the war to a successful conclusion.

China's entry into the war was particularly significant on two points. First, it marked the end of China's status as a semi-colony of the Anglo-Americans and the real start of its renaissance. And second, Sino-Japanese relations of everlasting friendship based on equality and mutual amity were set up with the pact concerning the retrocession of concessions and abolition of extraterritoriality, which was signed simultaneously with China's entry into the war, and the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance, which was signed on October 30.

Thus both the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia have been carried forward with full Sino-Japanese cooperation, marking the start of a new epoch in the history of China as well as of East Asia. The fact, therefore, is of outstanding importance in the history of the world. At the time of the signing of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, President Wang Ching-wei of China pointed out that friendly relations had existed between China and Japan for more than two thousand years and that though occasionally there had been clashes, ninety-nine per cent of the time had been passed in friendship.

That with the China Affair, China and Japan were involved in tragic, fratricidal bloodshed was due solely to the traditional Anglo-American policy of divide and rule. The clash was the result of an Anglo-American plot which sought to utilize China in preventing Japan from checking Anglo-American encroachments against East Asia.

Scheming for world domination the United States and Britain forced the 5:5:3 ratio on the Japanese Navy at the Washington Disarmament Conference, fanned anti-Japanism in China, brought discord to Sino-Japanese relations and unrest to East Asia. Using these conditions to their favor they went further in their aggression against East Asia. With the outbreak of the China Affair, which they actually caused, they aided the Chiang regime and deceived it into carrying out their will in East Asia. The Anglo-Americans also made the Chiang regime a part of the ABCD encirclement ring, attempting to coerce Japan into capitulation, and finally brought about the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

It is indeed fortunate, therefore, that the National Government of China, which was formed in order to save that nation, resolutely took up arms on the basis of its determination to share its fate with Japan's, and declared war on the United States and Britain in the war for the defense of East Asia. It was a precept of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, that without true Sino-Japanese cooperation there could be no Asiatic revival. Today, Sino-Japanese cooperation has been realized and Japan and China are fighting side by side for the attainment of the great goal of the Chinese Revolution: the liberation of China and the construction of a new Asia.

The five basic principles set forth in the Joint Declaration adopted recently by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations are a manifestation of Japan's world policy based on the great ideals of the founding of the Japanese nation, ideals of international cooperation wherein each nation may attain its rightful place and all mankind work together for common security. These principles indicate the way for Greater East Asiatic construction. Only through such an attainment of the construction of Greater East Asia will Asia be reborn and a new China completed.

The inseparable relationships between Japan and Manchoukuo and the eternally friendly Sino-Japanese relations shown in the Sino-Japanese Alliance will indeed construct and defend Greater East Asia, bring about its development and prosperity, and contribute to the establishment of world peace and the advancement of mankind.

Although it is possible that bitter difficulties will be faced by the peoples of Japan and China in the coming stages of the War of Greater East Asia, great will be the happiness felt by the peoples of the two countries in overcoming these difficulties together and driving their way to glorious common victory.

Arnold's Report

General Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Force, in his recent comprehensive official report on the activities of the American air arm since the beginning of the war, makes some highly contradictory statements regarding the air war against Japan. Air power is the essential element which has been responsible for whatever showing the American forces have been able to make against the Japanese in the Pacific, he bombastically claims. Flamboyantly recounting the activities of his command, he makes an obvious attempt to create the impression that the preponderant hope of the Americans lies in the air force which is under his charge.

But in the very next breath he is forced to make the damaging admission that air power alone nor even the threat of actual invasion will not be sufficient to cause the defeat of Japan. By transparent inference, he admits that the armies of Japan can never be defeated by any frontal attack. Only a systematic shattering of Japanese industry and shipping can weaken Japan, he confesses. This, he holds, can only be done effectively from air bases in China, but these are precisely the bases which are beyond the effective reach of American power. Why these China bases cannot be utilized by the United States, he lamely tries to explain by citing some sobering facts which stand in stark contrast to the earlier boastful portions of his report.

"China remains our most effective base for air operations against Japan. Supply is our problem in China. To supply our growing air strength in that country has been, perhaps, the greatest single challenge to the efficiency of our air forces. Every item of equipment needed to maintain and operate our 14th Air Force must be flown into China from the outside. That is the primary and fundamental factor of our present strategy in Asia. It may throw some light to consider this fact in terms of gasoline alone. In a round trip over the mountains between Assam in India and Kunming in China, the transport planes now in use can deliver four tons of 100-octane gasoline. But to do so, the airplanes must consume 3½ tons of this precious commodity."

In these words General Arnold admits how impossible it is for the United States to take any effective action against Japan in the China theater of operations. Radio commentator William Winter supplements this picture by saying:

"This is the consistent experience in an area where gasoline is worth twenty dollars a gallon because it has to be flown over the Himalayas from India and must be used with great economy. Every piece of equipment for Chennault's air force must be flown to the front. This means that runways must be processed without the aid of American heavy machinery. Hangars are almost unknown. Spare parts and gadgets are things that pilots risk their lives for. More than one airman has fought to save gasoline supply dumps set on fire by Japanese airmen."

In short, what this means is that although air power is the only hope of the Americans, this air power cannot be made effective in the only region where it will be of any real use.

Not only does Arnold's report constitute a confession of American impotence, but it also demonstrates how empty and meaningless are all of America's glib promises of support to Chungking. Insincere gestures of friendship for Chungking, hollow lip service concerning the importance of Chungking's services on the China front, are thus shown to be mere tricks to keep Chungking continue pouring out its life blood in a hopeless cause. As for any effective support, the United States admits that she can send none.

What greater proof can there be than this confession from the enemy himself of the helplessness of the United States, the hopelessness of Chungking, and the invincibility of Japan?

Asia for the Asiatics

Rising Spirit of Mutual Cooperation for Establishment Of Common Prosperity Region Discussed by Leading Journalists

(From the Jikyoku Zasshi)

Judging from what Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, has time and again emphasized in his recent speeches, the anti-Axis nations are more than ever afraid of the danger that will arise from Japan's success in consolidating the various Asiatic nations. Never has a will to mould an "Asia for the Asiatics" been stronger and more rampant than it is today. It is now rising as a tide which nothing will succeed in stopping.

The following is the substance of the talk pertaining to the above, as discussed in a round table conference of the Jikyoku Zasshi. Those participating were Chikao Kano, Editor-in-Chief of the Mainichi Shimbun; Sennosuke Sudo, formerly special correspondent to Bangkok of the Domei press agency; Hitoshi Wada, Vice-President of the East Asia Section of the Asahi Shimbun; Takeo Inagaki, formerly special correspondent to Rangoon of the Yomiuri Shimbun; and Tatsuo Arai, formerly special correspondent to Djakarta of the Asahi Shimbun.

Chairman: According to a Buenos Aires report received here an American correspondent, Clark Lee, has written that Japan is triumphant over her success in unifying the various peoples of Greater East Asia, and that nothing appeared more natural than their elation on the occasion of the second anniversary of outbreak of the war, on December 8, for the establishment of an "Asia for the Asiatics."

For the attainment of this end there must be a solid cooperation of each of the countries. Gentlemen, what would each of you here account for as the attitude that the various leaders of East Asia are taking?

Golden Rule for P.I.

Mr. Kano: Benigno S. Aquino, speaker of the Philippine Assembly, stated in his first big speech following his success in the Kalibapi movement that "unless one can really hate America, a tight coordination with Japan cannot be brought about." Well, this, I think, should be the Golden Rule for the Philippines from now on. Otherwise, she will not be able to maintain her position as an independent and authoritative nation in East Asia.

A true Asiatic spirit is lodged in the hearts of those over the age of 45 in the Philippines; it was provoked in them during the years of Spanish oppression. General Aguinaldo is one of them, and among his comrades who had taken active part in revolt against the Americans is, General Ricarte. We all know that after having fled from the Philippines, utterly disgusted with American domination, Ricarte lived in Yokohama for more than 20 years. Personally, I am inclined to think that in the heart of General Ricarte burns the true flame of independence. That which is most remarkable about him is that he is honest, he cannot tell a lie.

When our Imperial Forces approached upon Manila, it was decided on their side that Manila be left an open city, without burning or destroying it. But Ricarte thought differently. What he stated then was? "We Filipinos must lead. It doesn't matter if the Japanese storm the city and occupy the greater part of it. What does it matter if we have to live in a house made of nipa later on?" Then, when he was nominated State Councillor, it was his habit to say to the various leaders: "You talk about cooperating with the Japanese. But you haven't as yet formed a definite conception as to the attitude you must take against the United States! How are you going to get anywhere?" That is how General Ricarte bewildered and perplexed the other Filipino leaders.

Laurel Supports Ricarte

But there has been one staunch supporter of Ricarte from the very beginning—Laurel, now President of the Philippine Republic. Laurel is of the firm belief that unless the Filipinos completely rid their feeling of dependence on the United States they will not be able to exist independently in East Asia. Not only will they not be able to lend a strong hand to the other countries of Asia, but they will not even be able to rub shoulders with the others, much less be a part of the foundation on which the peace of East Asia could rest in future.

From the day of Philippine independence, there has been a cultural troupe, so to speak, making the rounds of the theaters in the Philippine, especially in Manila, enlightening the people of the truly humanitarian purpose of the Japanese and the true significance of their country's rebirth as an independent and free nation in East Asia.

The Filipinos were no longer under military administration. There was, therefore, the serious task of adjusting themselves to the new conditions and of thinking in different terms from what they had been forced to think. It was most important that they put themselves to the test, both spiritually and economically, as one of the liberal Asiatic races.

Malayans, Javanese and Burmese welcomed the Japanese troops, emptying their rice barrels and cheering to the beat of the band. But they are no longer a race in subjugation, but a free and happy nation in the midst of working with the others in building a new haven in East Asia.

Burmese Cooperate

Kano: Concerning the Burmese, ever since the Japanese march into Victoria Point on December 10 two years ago, they have been exercising every possible effort in cooperating with the Japanese. Today, in Burma, perfect peace reigns. As to their reversion to the Asiatic spirit their case has been different from that of the Filipinos, because while being oppressed by the British, they had retained it all along in their system of education. In addition, it was on account of their religion, Buddhism, that they did not have to lose track of what the spirit of Asia meant for them. The Filipinos, on the contrary, had easily been swayed by Catholic and American creed. The Burmese must realize the fact that they possess in themselves two of the most vital essentials requisite to existing as an independent state in the Orient.

Inagaki: But, Burma, too, has a difficult part to play. The enemy is close. British propaganda is rife. The British attempt is to scare the Burmese by saying that if they cooperate and take sides with the Japanese, everyone of them will be killed when Burma is recaptured. This is quite instigating, of course, but if Burma is guided by an able leader, it can easily take an inverse significance and enhance their ties with the rest of the Asiatic nations.

Economic Reorganization

Wada: We must understand that the billion peoples of East Asia are united. President Laurel stated in his inaugural speech on the day that the Philippine independence was celebrated that "There is first of all the problem of reorganizing the Philippines economically. The Filipinos must be able to stand on their own feet. It must become so that we shall be able to exchange material resources with the rest of the Asiatic nations." Yes, a material relationship must be fostered; for instance, that between the Philippines and French Indo-China and Thailand, or between the Philippines and China, Manchoukuo, and, of course, Japan. If this material exchange of resources is carried on I am inclined to think that eventually a mutual understanding of a much truer nature will permeate through the hearts of the various people. No doubt, this will be hampered to a certain extent on account of various difficulties arising from the shortage of shipping tonnage and on account of strategic reasons, but if we make the best of the situation, some tie or other that is genuine in nature could come about and gradually brotherly love will be engendered in the hearts of all of us.

Kano: That is the interesting part of East Asia. We are bound together by means of rice.

Sudo: Personally, I should think that the exchange of material commodities is a secondary matter. At least, as long as Japan is at war, the other nations must help Japan out materially, and not at any rate, be an extra load on us. That, I think, is of prime importance. Each individual nation must first of all be able to sustain herself. Certainly, this is most efficacious in providing Japan with help to win the war.

Kano: The subject of the Chinese merchants which I think requires much consideration is very appropriate matter to be taken up in a conference such as this. We know of them as being active in the entire regions of the South. Of course, we do not find many in the Philippines, but even there the greater part of the power of the rice industry is controlled by them. Throughout Indonesia, the Malayan Archipelago, and the Philippines, these merchants are mixed in with the natives and are deeply rooted from economic standpoints. It follows then that these merchants should be carefully observed when a question such as the firm consolidation of Asia arises.

Kano: I knew that there were newspapers and pamphlets being published in Manila in Chinese, but of the 6,000 copies being issued daily, only 3,000 were actually being distributed. On the account book the figure showed 5,000, so the remaining 2,000 that no one saw in Manila were undoubtedly sent to Chungking and paid for by them.

Wada: A variety of newspapers were being published in Manila by merchants connected with Communism, and the Chungking regime. During the time I was in Hankow, I was able to procure news on the sly from these papers that were unavailable in the vernaculars of Hankow. On investigation later, I discovered that these merchants in Manila were directly in contact with Chungking and Yenan. News traveled fast through these papers. During the time, both Chungking and Yenan were tremendously concerned over the various secret interests of the merchants in Manila.

Arai: Chinese merchants in Java were divided into those born in China and those born on the island. On the whole they were well naturalized to the locality, and though tepid in degree were also occupied in propaganda work. Most of the markets were being operated and managed by them, and the profits were being sent to aid the Chungking regime.

Inagaki: What would you say of the Indians in the South?

Arai: There is an Indian Federation in Java, the president of which today, is Subhas Chandra Bose, but formerly, it was Mahatma Gandhi.

Thailand Has Great Leader

Sudo: Thailand should consider herself mighty fortunate to have such an able leader as Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram. He is of the sound mind that Asia must absolutely be consolidated for the Asiatics.

Even before the outbreak of the war, in spite of the cunning moves of the Anglo-American nations toward her, Thailand had been nonetheless firm in recognizing the independence of Manchoukuo. When the Nanking Government was set up, Thailand recognized it without ado. And immediately after the outbreak of the war a Japan-Thailand Alliance Pact was concluded. Truly, Thailand has cooperated with Japan in a very magnanimous way.

In addition, she has signed a cultural pact with Japan. Economically, too, she has rid herself completely of Anglo American dependency. She has entirely abandoned the pound link and has adopted the Japanese yen exchange. She is willing to go through with the International Economic Settlement System with the Japanese yen. In a word, she is in complete coordination with Japan in all phases of life.

Militarily, the Thai Government has brought up the subject of sending its troops into the Shan States, to cooperate with the Japanese Forces.

Sudo: The immediate issue is, that Japan is at this moment fighting with the life of all the nations within the common prosperity region at stake. It is a grand war, a colossal war, indeed. Since, therefore, their fate is common with that of Japan, it naturally follows that there must be rooted in their hearts every determination to undergo whatever hardships, both spiritual and material, that Japan is prepared to suffer, to share both bitter and sweet, for the final victory.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Saishu Onoe (187(-)

A foremost poet and calligrapher.

My Mind

Ametsuchi ni Tada hitori naru
Ware wo okite
Izuko samayo Waga kokoro zomo.
Oh, my mind, where art thou
So roaming without mirth,
Ignoring me, the only friend,
Thou canst find 'tween Heaven
and Earth?

Isamu Yoshii (188(-)

A famous poet and writer of many literary books.

Strawberries

Kino nanatsu Kyo to amari Tezukuri no
Ichigo mogitsutsu Waga Kokoro taru.
Picking eight yesterday
Some ten today
Of strawberries I've grown,
My mind is satisfied alone.

N.B. "Seven" is changed into "eight" for the sake of syllabication.

Mitsuko Shiga (1885-)

Mitsuko is a well-known poetess and teachers in a Tokyo girls' school.

A Girl and a Warrior

Asu wa yuku Masuraonoko ni
Totsugu tote
Tsuyu tamerawazu Kono otomego
wa.
Behold this young girl who
Is not in the least hesitant
In marrying a warrior
Who goes tomorrow to the front.

Fruits of Wisdom

From the time when the exercise of the intellect became the source of strength and wealth, every addition to science, every fresh truth, and every new idea became a germ of power placed within reach of the people.—De Tocqueville.

* * *

Without a home must the soldier go, a changeful wanderer, and can warm himself at no home-lit hearth.—Schiller.

* * *

I am indebted to my father for living, but to my teacher for living well.—Alexander of Macedon.

Grace and Courtesy in Japan

Happy Combination of Two Essential Elements, Rationality and Intuition, Permeates Japanese Culture

By SHIGEO SUZUKI
(From the Chuo Koron)

Japan's culture which is the directing force of the Japanese spirit has a distinct relish peculiarly of its own when compared with that of the distant Western culture or that with nearby Chinese culture. The Chinese and Western cultures, generally speaking, seem to place weight on the visible objects as perceived by the senses. Japan's culture, on the contrary, radiates from a force which lies back of the sensuous.

In architecture, for instance, we find in China and in the West emphasis placed on elaborate outward appearance with various colorings used for effectiveness. Japan's architecture, on the contrary, is rather simple in outward appearance. Very little coloring or sculpture is employed to please the senses. Of course buildings which were erected in later years show sign of foreign influence by the perfection of detail in their outer aspect—temples particularly show this modification—but even temples on the whole are less elaborate in design and outward appearance than those of foreign countries.

Comparison Shows Variation

A comparison of famous temples of Nara and Kyoto with that of the temples in China and elsewhere will indicate the variation clearly. A model building in Japan for its elaborate detail is the Mausoleum at Nikko. A counterpart of its complex architecture is seen in some of the buildings at Uyeno and Shiba. This type of building, however, was erected during the early Yedo era when veneration of Chinese culture held sway. It is not truly representative of the culture that is essentially Japanese in origin. The architecture that is truly Japanese in character may be seen in the old and historic shrines at Ise, Izumo or at Kashihara. By comparing merely the exterior, therefore, one may think that in technical craft ours are inferior to those of the West; but as Japan's culture, as expressed in its architecture, places special emphasis on the inner significance rather than on outward decorations, one can not make fair comparison by simply examining the latter.

The very simplicity of the exterior is one of the means in expressing the deep, rich and significant meaning of the interior. It is like an iceberg which exposes only a small portion of its bulk, most of it lying underwater. A residence is built along similar principle. The room which serves as the central units of the home is placed in the interior as far away as possible from the front entrance. Then the alcove too is decorated to show further depth by employing various decorations as calligraphic or pictorial scrolls or flowers and incense. Likewise with the composition of a shrine, and it compounds; the frontal approach leading to the shrine proper built at the rearmost end is made as long as possible. This arrangement is made not only from surface dimension but utilizes a timbered region to produce a solid depth. In a word, the Japanese are by nature a race who demands and seeks into the very depth of things.

Develops Grace, Courtesy

This instinctive demand for depth develops a race of people who are at heart graceful and courteous. In Japan, therefore, from olden times, grace and courtesy were marks of refinement. A samurai went into the battlefields with a pine blossom pinned to his armor or with a burning incense in his helmet. A fallen enemy was reverently interred, a grave-post planted, and flowers offered. These are evidences of refinement and gentility. Our culture, in a word then, is a culture of refinement, grace and courtesy.

When compared with the culture of foreign countries, particularly with that of America, we find it clearly revealed. There is little refinement in the manifest deportment of the Americans who abandon themselves without restraint to the ecstasy, anger, sorrow or pleasure of the moment. When given over to an engrossing emotion the Americans as a rule cut loose with careless abandon. They may call this behavior spontaneous and openhearted; but from our point of view such behavior is vulgar and animal-like. It lacks entirely in modesty. Modesty means prudence and these two characters find their origin in the character which means to reduce or to contract. In a word, contrariwise to American's sensualism and exhibitionism, Japan's culture has solidity and refinement. As Masaoka in Sendaihagi (a classic drama equally popular as the drama based on the life of the 47 ronin) set an example to others, in the execution of official duties as individual lessens or restrains his personal feelings. The self control is such that even with the life her child being taken before her very eyes she withholds her tears. It is not however that she is so heartless as to be devoid of any compassion. She has richness of grace and is capable of great love and kindliness; only she does not expose her feelings outright as does the average American.

Even in laughter a Japanese woman stifles it at the throat and does not allow it to break into a boisterous outburst. In her walk too she cultivates gentle modesty and does not hurry with long, prancing steps. The same gentleness, indicating immeasurable depth within, may be witnessed in Japanese calligraphy, painting and flower arrangement. A simple line with a brush or a faint coloring represents some principle of the universe. Japanese painting aims at expressing or tasting, in the outlines of the unadorned brush-strokes, what one feels or sees within the heart. Every race, no doubt, has this quality but it is particularly so with the Japanese.

Handles Flowers Artistically

In arranging flowers a Japanese, unlike a Westerner who uses many and various tints to produce outwardly a harmonious effect, tending more to the gaudy and ostentatious, makes use of only a few to represent some aspect of nature, handling them artistically that one may feel and read in them the essence of nature. The sensuous is made use of to direct a person within—to the center of things—and there to enjoy the fragrance of life. The visible and tangible, therefore, is simply the gateway to the significant depth within.

Similarly the 31 syllable "waka" or the 17 syllable "haiku" show a rich abundance of meaning through a few rhyming words, though on the surface insufficiently expressed. "Furuike ya kawazu tobikomu mizu no oto" (an old pond, the splash of a leaping frog) mentions but three subjects: an old pond, the splash and the frog; but a combination of these three things mentally draws one into the wealth of thought and meditative reflection suggested by the theme, repose and remoteness. Norinaga's "Shikishima no Yamatogokoro o hito towaba, asahi ni niou Yamazakura hana" (If one asks for a definition of the spirit of Yamato, let him feel the fragrance of Yama-zakura on an early morn) is not to be interpreted by merely the visible Yama-zakura nor the early morning sun nor the picture of the blossoms in the light of early dawn; but the countless intimations attached to the word "niou" (scent).

With the above examples we can fairly form a conjecture as to the manner in which the Japanese people customarily look at things. The entity or essence is the scent or fragrance within. This scent lies deeper than mere intellectual comprehension. The visible is not an end but serves only as the portal to an inner sanctuary. However, the visible or tangible are of themselves not rejected or denied in preference to the intangible. There is no implication here for a dreamy, mystic approach to life. The visible and tangible are important and indispensable but aesthetically speaking they are entrances to a pathway leading into the interior. Without an entrance there is no passage-way to the inner compound. However, if the gate is too thickly and richly ornamented it interferes with one's progress into the interior. A gate, therefore, should be reasonably simple and unadorned. Also it should be a work of dexterous skill. Japan's culture, at a glance, appears relatively low but in reality is lofty and stands well in advance of the others.

Has Specific Meaning

In posturing, especially on the stage, every movement of the hand or foot has a specific meaning. In landscape gardening, as seen in the well-known garden of Kobori Enshu, every stone, plant or tree is so posed as to form a complete whole but at the same time each conveys a fragrance distinctly its own. The most salient and conspicuous example of this search into the nature of things which is typically Japanese in character is seen in the symbols used for objects of worship. From time immemorial our people did not personify deity, but used symbols such as a sword, jewel or a mirror. Of course it is obvious that the object of worship is the deity and not the symbols themselves. A symbol, as the word suggests, is merely a guide that invites man to the basic object which the symbol represents. A Westerner

(Continued on Page 3)